

under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Eyles.

ALLEGED DOUBLE MURDER AT WEST POINT.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.) and a jury composed of Messrs. W. D. Bell (foreman), A. O. Long, G. R. Cruz, P. O. Roza, R. E. St. Amory, R. Anderson, and H. Doughty, a Chinese brothel attendant was charged with the murder of two men and the attempted murder of another in a brothel at No. 572, Queen's Road West.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, but Mr. C. G. Alabaster (who defended) asked his lordship to take the usual course and enter a plea of not guilty.

The Chief Justice informed prisoner that he was defended by counsel and the proper course would be for him to take his trial.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson), prosecuting, told the jury that they must be quite satisfied from the evidence the Crown would produce that the prisoner had been proved guilty. On the 30th October there resided in this brothel a number of men who were called attendants, and also two musicians. Some time after 6 a.m. they were awakened by a row going on on the third floor. The first witness he would call would be a musician who had lived at this place for a number of years. He would say that when he waked up he saw the prisoner struggling with the deceased man Wong Pan. He would also say that he actually saw the prisoner stab Wong Pan. He got frightened because the prisoner apparently turned on him and chased him. This witness ran down the stairs to fetch the police. This was the only actual direct evidence of the stabbing; the other evidence would be circumstantial, but very strong. Another witness would say that he saw the prisoner holding a knife in his hand. Yet another man woke up to see the prisoner running after an attendant, and he himself was then chased. It was obvious that the prisoner was in a state of great excitement. A Chinese constable came up shortly afterwards and arrested the prisoner. The jury might wonder why, if this story was true, the prisoner should be running amok, ready almost to stab anybody who came within sight. It was not necessary for the Crown to prove a motive, but he thought there was sufficient evidence in this case to prove a motive. As far as he could gather, the prisoner had a grievance against one of the attendants (Wong Pan) at the brothel because, according to his statement when charged with the murder, Wong Pan had alleged that he (prisoner) had stolen something in the brothel, and he became very angry. He objected to Wong Pan making any such suggestion, and said that he had no right to make such an imputation; it was the duty of the master, not Wong Pan's. He said that Wong Pan was the only person he intended to stab.

The Crown Solicitor added that the mistress of the brothel would say that she had received, a month before, a complaint from a customer that one of the attendants had stolen a gold ear-pick from the brothel, but she did not directly accuse the prisoner.

Mr. Alabaster objected to any statement concerning this and the objection was upheld.

A musician, who said he had known the prisoner for some years said he was awakened on the morning of the alleged murders by the shout of "Thief." He went to one of the cubicles, and saw Wong Pan defending himself with a pillow against the prisoner. The latter, on seeing witness, rushed at him, and he ran downstairs.

In answer to Mr. Alabaster, witness said that prisoner was trying to kill everyone within reach.

The Chief Justice—What was he like before?—He was very quiet.

You never knew him do anything like this before?—No.

You and the other inmates of the house were very much surprised?—Yes.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds, and in reply to Mr. Alabaster, who suggested that prisoner's acts was a sign of insanity, said he thought it was. It might be that when a man killed the first man he would be perfectly sane, but if he was interfered with he would be likely to hurt anyone around him.

Mr. Alabaster—Most of the text books on impulsive insanity of that kind showed that it was due more or less to epilepsy in origin, and to ascertain that satisfactorily it would be necessary to apply certain tests. The first, his family history; but they had been unable to apply that test; then the man's personal history, which they knew very little about. The accused was one of those morose, sullen, quiet sort of people who did occasionally break out in those epileptic frenzies. The third test was one which counsel submitted he had proved, the act itself and the surroundings.

The Chief Justice conferred in Chambers with the Crown Solicitor, counsel for defence, and Dr. Moore, on this aspect of the case.

On the Court re-sitting, his lordship announced it was the invariable practice in England to have expert opinion on the man's mind, as far as possible at the time he committed the murder. It was necessary that the jury in that case should have all the evidence available and his lordship adjourned the Court until Friday morning at 10.30 in order that an examination of the accused might be made by the Medical Officer of the Gaol in conjunction with Dr. Moore.

ALLEGED MURDER AT ABERDEEN. SUSPECTED THIEF BEATEN TO DEATH.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, three Aberdeen Chinese were charged with the murder of a man named Tong Yik at Aberdeen on the 1st November. Mr. T. H. King, who prosecuted, said that there had been a good many thefts from gardens in a village near Aberdeen, where the prisoners worked. On this night there was a lot of shouting and fighting, and a man came up to the Police Station, and reported the matter. Complaints had been made of vegetables being stolen, and when the Police went down to look into the matter they found deceased lying on the ground some distance from where a basket of freshly-cut vegetables was lying. He was still conscious and was taken up to the Police Station, where, in the presence of the first two prisoners, he mentioned their names. In answer to the charge, the men made statements. The first prisoner stated that his wife woke him up, saying that she heard a noise outside, so he got up, and when he got outside he found that it was caused by a number of men. The second prisoner admitted that he struck the deceased "because he had stolen some vegetables," and the third prisoner denied that he was there at all and disclaimed any knowledge of the affair.

His worship—What are they alleged to have struck the deceased with? Mr. King—A bamboo pole. Sergeant Floyd went down and found some poles there. It seemed more of a village fight than anything else. The actual case is that they suspected the deceased of the thefts, and they decided to wait for him and give him a good trouncing, but went too far. The deceased had sustained a fractured skull and other serious injuries.

The case was adjourned.

JURYMEN PLEAD FOR EXEMPTION.

Two gentlemen whose names were called for service on the jury in the murder case at the Criminal Sessions yesterday pleaded for exemption. Mr. Roza (of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews) told his lordship the Chief Justice that he was a Sergeant in the Police Reserve and had to attend a drill at 5.15 that afternoon, and asked to be excused.

The Chief Justice said he was endeavouring as far as possible to excuse those who were on active service.

Mr. Roza asked his lordship also to take into account the fact that he had a considerable amount of Government work, namely, liquidation of certain firms, which was very urgent.

His lordship excused Mr. Roza, but said he was not prepared to exempt him altogether. He might be called upon next week.

Mr. G. P. Owen next asked to be excused owing to the fact that he was the only European in his office. This week was specially important to his firm, and it was urgently necessary that he should be at liberty. He would attend next week or on any subsequent occasion.

His lordship said he had had exactly similar applications, and he had to refuse all of them. His lordship, however, after further consideration of this juror's case, consented to discharge him.

THIRTY-NINE PROSECUTIONS

HAUL BY SPECIAL POLICE CONSTABLE.

P.-c. J. Arnold (Reserve) is assuredly becoming a terror to negligent shopkeepers and hawkers. At the Magistrate's yesterday he summoned no less than thirty-nine licencees of Chinese wine and spirit shops in different parts of the Colony with failing to exhibit conspicuously in front of their licensed premises the numbers of their licences. Thirty-six of the defendants pleaded guilty and thirty-five were fined \$5 each and the other \$10. One defendant failed to put in an appearance.

Two of the defendants stated that they had permission from the Police to exhibit their signboards inside their shops.

P.-c. Cockle confirmed their statements and remarked that he had received orders from the Chief Detective Inspector, when renewing these licences, to allow the men to place their signs inside their premises.

P.-c. Arnold drew his worship's attention to the wording of the Ordinance, and distinctly stated that signs must be conspicuously displayed in front of the licensed premises and not inside the shops. In view of the action of the Regular Police in sanctioning this practice, however, he asked his worship to be allowed to withdraw these two summonses. The application was granted.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING BY A EUROPEAN. ACCUSED DISCHARGED AT SHANGHAI.

At H.M. Police Court, Shanghai, on November 23rd and 25th, T. D. Horne was charged, on remand, with having, on November 20th imported, or attempted to import, 892lbs. of uncertified Indian (Patna) opium valued at \$8,365.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. Ellis defended.

His worship pointed out that the agreement under which the proceedings were laid, and which had been signed by the various Ministers, said:—At the expiration of this period, all treaty ports shall be closed to uncertified opium provided the Chinese Government has obtained the consent of the other treaty Powers. He asked if the prosecution had any evidence to offer that the consent of the other Powers had been obtained.

Mr. Master said that if the Court required evidence that the Chinese Government had obtained the consent of all the treaty Powers, he would have to ask for an adjournment, but even if that consent had not been obtained the British Government had bound its own subjects not to import uncertified opium into China and such importation constituted an offence which came under the Order-in-Council.

When the case was resumed on November 25th, Mr. Master said he was not able to produce the evidence which was suggested by the Magistrate, so he asked the Court to frame a charge under article 70 (1, 2), of the Order-in-Council. There was no doubt that such evidence would be obtainable, but at the moment it was not to hand.

The Court then framed two charges under Article 70, section 1 and Sub-section 2, relating to the importation of opium into China and attempted importation, with intent to evade the duties.

The accused, who pleaded not guilty, said that in March of this year, he was introduced to a man named Heckrath who offered him employment as a valet. He had, however, to return to America and promised to communicate with him on his return. On October 7th Heckrath came round and saw him and said "I want you to go to China on Saturday; your boat goes on Saturday for China." He sailed from London on October 9th, from Tilbury. Mr. Heckrath gave him a first-class ticket, remarking at the time that he wanted four tickets, for himself and two friends, but as there was only one berth, he (the witness) would have to go alone. He said he had made arrangements with the manager of the shipping company that he, the witness, could take the luggage without paying excess. Mr. Heckrath said that he would follow by the next boat. His instructions were to go to Shanghai, and if there was no cable waiting for him instructing him what to do he was to proceed to Kobe. He was given \$15 for expenses, and a further \$50 in the event of having to go home. On the Friday before he sailed, Mr. Heckrath went to his house, and shortly afterwards a dray with six trunks drew up. Mr. Heckrath told him that it would be better if the trunks were labelled in his name. Witness labelled the trunks while they were on the dray, and he did not notice that the trunks bore different initials. The witness thought the trunks contained personal luggage, and the last time he saw Mr. Heckrath was at Fenchurch Street Station, just before he sailed. When witness arrived in Shanghai, he expected a cable. None came, and he went to the chief steward to see if he had received anything. He had not, and he told him that the Customs officials were after him, as he had opium in some of the trunks. Witness replied that if it was so he was not responsible, as the boxes belonged to his master. He assisted the Customs officials in finding the trunks, which were scattered over the baggage room, and was very surprised when he was told that they contained opium.

His worship—Are you fond of adventure—of taking chances?—Well, I have never taken a chance yet; this is the first I have taken. I see it is a chance, but I didn't in the first place.

Do you agree now that it was a chance; that you left England with a certain amount of money, you came to the East where you have never been before? If you got no telegram or mail in Shanghai you were to go to Kobe. What were you going to do in Kobe?—Wait there for a mail or instructions.

Isn't that taking a big chance?—It is in a way, but if you are employed you have to do as your master tells you.

His worship—If you saw Mr. Heckrath now, what would you say to him?—I don't know.

Why don't you know?—Well, I feel like doing something desperate to him.

His worship—And you swear it on oath that you are innocent of this?—Absolutely, I swear to God.

In addressing the Court, Mr. Master said it was incredible that a man who had never been abroad before should, from his own point of view, start on such a journey with no instructions. On the other hand it was hardly likely that the defendant would be entrusted with eight trunks by a man who knew him only very slightly. An important fact was that the accused had the keys in his possession, and it was not likely that Heckrath would give them to a man who knew nothing of the contents of the trunks for the simple reason that he might have made all sorts of mistakes quite innocently. The theory which counsel put forward was that it was all part of a scheme made by a syndicate, probably working in England and Shanghai, to smuggle opium into Shanghai. He suggested that the accused was one of the gang, possibly a servant of the syndicate, but absolutely "in the know," and one who was paid by results. It was in that capacity that he brought the opium to China.

Mr. Ellis said there were clever schemers and clever scoundrels who did their best and very often successfully, to throw dust in the eyes of any fool they wanted to employ to carry out anything which was dishonest or dishonourable.

DEPARTURE OF CHIEF POLICE INSPECTOR.

FAREWELL PRESENT FROM INDIAN POLICE.

At a parade of Indian police in the compound at the Central Police Station yesterday, Chief Police Inspector D. Gourlay, who is leaving for Home on retirement from the Force, was presented with a handsome silver cup by the Captain Superintendent of Police on behalf of the Indian police.

The Hon. Mr. McI. MESSER, in making the presentation, said he had been asked to present this handsome cup as a token of remembrance and of the good-fellowship that had always characterised the relations between the Chief Inspector and the Indian police during his term of office. "Don't forget these Indians," added the Hon. C.S.P., "they are very good fellows."

Chief Inspector GOURLAY returned hearty thanks for the present, which, he assured them, he would treasure. He had endeavoured, with the kind assistance of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police and the Jemadars, to meet their wishes as far as possible in regard to transfers, and he hoped they would get on with his successor as they had worked with him.

The Jemadar of the Sikh police also expressed the good wishes of the Indian police.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. DEFEATS BELCHERS.

There was an extremely pleasant and keen game on the Club ground yesterday between Hongkong F.C. and Belchers, who fielded a fairly strong combination. Hongkong played prettily and effectively together, and their forward line was always dangerous. Shann and Caple, however, defended with much skill, and it was not until well in the second half that Pennell opened the scoring from the left. McTavish and Purvis displayed much ability in the front rank, the former getting in several excellent shots, while Chassee's surpassed any previous exhibition of his. Some time before the close Walker ran through splendidly and crossed the ball with fine judgment into the "corner," the custodian having no opportunity of saving the shot. The display was much superior to the usual class of mid-week games, and provided practice that should be valuable. Gunner Payne was the referee.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

Staff and Departmentals beat the 87th Company after a robust game by two goals to one. Davies and Brown registered the Staff's points, and Bristowe was responsible for the other side's goal.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

The Chinese National Party at Trinidad, B.W.I., 30 days' draft £198 10s. 2d. \$2,118.09
Hung Choon Tong, Penang 1,032.00
Chinese Society (Portland) 500.00
Per Kwong Yee Wing (Cook-town), 229 311.75
Members of H. P. W. Cheung 100.00
Mun Hing Kok (Perak) 65.00

Already acknowledged \$4,121.84
568,104.86

Less amount subscribed but not collected \$572,226.70
\$180.00
\$572,046.70

His worship said the story on the face of it, was rather an improbable one. It had, however, certain amount of possibility and although the prosecution had made holes in it, he had entirely taken from that possibility the idea of believing the story. If the accused made up the tale, if he had been prepared for eventualities, he was a remarkably clever man, because his demeanour in the box certainly impressed the Court. It might be argued, of course, that when he found the Customs officials there he threw up the sponge, but he thought if there had been anything suspicious or any attempt to conceal anything, it would have been given in evidence by the Customs officials. The theory that the accused was a member of a gang did not appear to his worship to be very strong, because they would undoubtedly have had a good knowledge of how the trick should be worked. The syndicate would also be taking an enormous chance of the Customs overlooking eight large trunks. Putting the case as high as the prosecution had, and taking into account the accused's story, his conduct and his demeanour, would a jury convict? He had very grave doubts whether they would convict, and therefore the accused had the benefit of the doubt. He was discharged.

INTIMATIONS

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

IS NOW REPLETE WITH THE LATEST STYLES

AND NOVELTIES FOR EVENING WEAR.

READY TO WEAR DRESS

WAIST-COATS

From \$5.50 Each.

DRESS SHIRTS

From \$3.50 Each.

COLLARS

All Shapes \$4.50 Per Dozen.

THE LATEST IN

MUFFLERS, TIES, ETC.

PATENT PUMPS & SHOES

From \$7.50 Per Pair.

OVERCOATS

IN ALL WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

CACAO, Dutch-Made.

CIGARS, Dutch-Made.

FAIR QUOTATIONS. ONLY LARGE ORDERS. PHONE: 1687.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TOP FLOOR,

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

AMSTERDAM.

HONGKONG.

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

SUPPLIES EVERYTHING.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1915.

[1176]

TO LET.

SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1233]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—J. VINCENT BRAGA, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, P.M.K.

Apply to—M. J. D. STEPHENS, Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply—T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd., Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap, Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 138, THE PEAK, About March, or sooner if convenient.

Apply—A. RITCHIE, Care of Messrs. DOWELL & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1184]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBTON, Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTION, Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [883]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—FERDY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914. [59]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

AN Experienced and Reliable BOOK-KEEPER. European. Only those holding unquestionable references need apply to—

"SHIPPING" Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915. [1945]

WANTED.

BY A Commercial Firm, a GIRL TYPIST; no objection to beginners, Eurasian preferred.

Apply, stating salary required, to—
"P."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1243]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—

"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED.

ENGINEERS and DECK OFFICERS.

Apply to—
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1242]

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor, hitherto carried on at the Post Office Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, will be carried on by Mr. GUY ROISON HAYWOOD under the Name and Style of HOLMES & HAYWOOD.

H. K. HOLMES.
GUY R. HAYWOOD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1244]

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN.

5 1/2 PER CENT. LOAN, free of tax, to be issued at 95.
Loan to be redeemed after 10 years.
Interest on coupons runs from 14th November, 1915.
The Bonds are issued in Roubles.
Subscription List will be opened from 29th November to 3rd December, 1915.
Applications will be received by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong Branch, from date.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1915. [1216]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION
of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate at Victoria in the Colony of
Hongkong in Six Lots,
To be sold in pursuance of an Order of
the Supreme Court of Hongkong,
TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
the 2nd day of December, 1915, at 3 o'clock
p.m., by
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer,
at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 4 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 400, Queen's Road West. Area 680 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$3.70.
Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 5 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 408, Queen's Road West. Area 680 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$9.10.
Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section J of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 23, Sam To Lane. Area 1,022 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$13.50.
Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section K of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 141, Second Street. Area 733 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.35.
The above-mentioned premises are held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 30th day of June, 1892.
Lot 5.—All those pieces or parcels of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 758 and Section C of Inland Lot No. 758, both held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1892, together with the messages and buildings thereon known as No. 65, Second Street. Area 708 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.14.
Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 759 held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1892, together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 50, First Street. Area 792 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.47.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1201]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1).—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking for Dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society.

(2).—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—
"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(9).—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment, or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 34a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Share.

(3).—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 34a:—

(34a).—Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation.

(4).—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading 'the Secretary' be altered so as to read 'the General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted.

(5).—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 35, 44, 46, 52, 54, 83, 93, 103, and 128 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1219]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 18th January, 1894, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof, the above Certificate will be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1174]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS dated London, 24th September, 1915, may be had on application at the Offices of the Undersigned.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1915. [1234]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1915, at 12:15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1).—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(9).—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Share.

(2).—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—

(33a).—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation.

(3).—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading 'the Secretary' be altered so as to read 'the General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted.

(4).—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 35, 44, 46, 52, 54, 83, 93, 103, and 128 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1220]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WING ON COMPANY, LIMITED,

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was presented to the Court on 24th November, 1915, by the above-named Company to confirm an alteration of the Company's objects proposed to be effected by the following Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings on 26th October and 11th November, 1915:

1. To add to paragraph 3 of the Memorandum of Association the following:—
"To do all kinds of suitable business, to establish branches, to enlarge the said businesses, to open Branch Offices for Fire, Marine and Life Insurance, Land Investment, Loan and Deposit, Shipping and Hotel business, to commence any other business that may seem profitable to the Company, and to take shares in any other Company, or Companies; but before doing any of the aforesaid businesses a unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors must be passed."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the Petition is set down for hearing by the Court on 31st January, 1916, at 10:30 a.m., and any person interested in the Company whether as creditor or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order confirming the said alteration under the above Ordinance, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be supplied to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge.

Dated 26th November, 1915.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Company,
No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. [1237]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S
SCOTCH
WHISKY

"IMPERIAL INSTITUTE"

"EXTRA SPECIAL"

THE NAME OF

DEWAR'S

REPRESENTS A STANDARD

THAT IS ALWAYS

MAINTAINED.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

MARRIAGE.

FINCH-FOLEY.—On October 20th, at Paddington, Captain FRANCIS FINCH-FOLEY, Gloucestershire Regiment, to SUSIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FOLEY, Tientsin.

DEATH.

WALTER.—October 18th, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, HUGH WALTER, Lieut., Bedfordshire Regiment, son of late John Walter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, aged 27.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 2ND, 1915.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CHINA AND BURMAH.

NARRATIVES and reports of travel in China always have an interest of their own, but when the traveller is also an expert in some special branch the interest is redoubled and the value of the work immensely increased. This is the case of the recently published "Notes from a Frontier," by Mr. T. M. AINSWORTH, the Board of Trade's special commissioner in China. Mr. AINSWORTH's descriptions of travel and life in Western China make good reading; his essay on the political status of the Sifan and other semi-Tibetan tribes of the Szechuen-Tibetan borderland, and his analysis of the Sino-Tibetan tangle, have a value of their own; but it is on the commercial problems and developments that he met with in the course of his travels that he speaks with special weight. This is particularly noticeable in his advocacy of the Bhamo-Tengyueh Railway. Probably there is no railway scheme in China that has been the source of so much debate or has been so often and so effectually denounced as has this one, but the remarkable fact remains that, after forty years of adverse criticism, the scheme is still alive and is still vigorously pressed. There is an array of great names against the idea. Mr. BAKER's demolition of it is classical. "I do not mean that it would be absolutely impossible to construct a railway," he wrote. "A high authority has informed me that if shareholders will provide the money they will always find an engineer to spend it. By piercing half-a-dozen Mont Cenis tunnels and erecting a few Menai bridges, the road from Burmah to

Yunnanfu could doubtless be much improved." (In passing it may be remarked that it is only incidentally that a railway from Burmah might touch Yunnanfu; its real objective would be Talifu, or, to be strictly accurate, the commercial suburb of Hsiakuan.) Mr. COLQUHOUN also threw cold water on the scheme, which, he thought, could never be carried out save "in the brain of an impractical theorist," nor could he imagine any engineer "wasting a thought upon such an idle dream." Then, to come down to quite recent days (1907), in his work on "Railway Enterprise in China," Mr. KENT says, "The physical difficulties of the Bhamo route, however, are said, for practical purposes, to be insurmountable." If criticism could kill, we should certainly not be hearing anything more of railways from Burmah to China, but the idea is as much alive to-day as ever, and but for the war we should probably be seeing it pressed vigorously, for at the beginning of last year it was reported that the British Government was approaching the Chinese on the subject. The great differences of opinion with regard to the feasibility of the project might well give rise to grave doubts but for the fact that the reports of trained engineers who have made careful surveys on the spot are all in its favour; its opponents are either men who have not had a special training as railway engineers, or, if their qualifications would entitle them to pass an opinion, they have not visited the locality; it is, perhaps, not unfair to suggest that they have all been more or less led away by Mr. BAKER's striking dictum. In these circumstances the weight of the adverse judgments is sensibly lessened, and it is fair to accept in preference the verdict of the Indian Government's engineers who, after a detailed survey, were able to trace a route which would avoid anything worse than a one-in-forty gradient (and that only for a few miles) and by which the whole 124 miles of track could be completed at a cost of some £750,000. Such a railway would carry with it advantages over and above those that are usually associated with such developments. Ordinarily the function of a railway is to offer greater facilities along an already existing line of communication; the Bhamo-Tengyueh line would to a certain extent form a bridge over a stretch of impassable country—for that adjective may be truly applied to the borderlands during the monsoon period, when they are so infested with malaria as to be a veritable death-trap. The advantage to commerce that would accrue from even a 2ft. 6in. railway working all the year round, as against pack-mules working for some three-quarters of the year, are obvious; it is generally agreed, too, that the proper terminus of the line would be Talifu, the commercial capital of Western Yunnan, and the Government of India's survey party is said to have discovered a practicable route for this extension also, the total cost of the whole line being then about four and a half millions. With the advantages that are to be reaped from it, it seems almost incredible that the scheme should have been neglected for so long; one cause was probably the Indian Government's aversion to anything that would bring foreign countries nearer or that might cause trouble on the frontiers, but the principal reason is to be found in Mr. BAKER's witty but—in the light of later knowledge—unjustified condemnation of it.

Mails for Europe *via* Siberia close to-day at 11 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

Mr. James Simpson, of Middleton Mount, Reigate, formerly of Shanghai, who died on Sept. 3rd, left £50,154.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Old Clothes Dealers' Guild, \$30; P. J. Vasaria, \$11.

Captain Christopher Edmund Grant Davidson, 1st, attached 8th, The Buffs, who was killed in France on October 13th, was gazetted to the Buffs in 1905, and served with the second battalion in Hongkong. Captain Davidson was a member of the Saddlers' Company and a Liveryman of the City of London.

Major Frederick MacDonell Browne, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, who has died of wounds received in action in France, was the second son of the late Venerable J. F. Browne, Archdeacon of Madras, and of Mrs. Browne, of 12, Park-street, Bath. He served in China and was wounded at Tientsin in 1900, receiving the medal for the relief of Peking.

Mr. G. C. Moxon and Mr. G. Hastings have returned to the Colony from a sporting trip up the Yangtze.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, of Hongkong, is leaving for home this week. His practice will be carried on by Mr. Guy R. Haywood.

Mr. Moberly Bell, a member of the Shanghai Bar, is a passenger by the *Katori Maru*, now in port. Mr. Bell is going home to join the army.

Colonel Morrison, commanding the United States troops in North China, has been made a Brigadier-General. It is not yet known whether his promotion will involve any change of station.

The engagement is announced between Paymaster William Douglas Travers Morrish, R.N., son of the late Captain W. D. Morrish, R.N., and Mrs. Morrish, of Home Park, Stoke, Devonport, and Dorothy Isabelle Paget, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gordon, of Hongkong.

Some time ago it was mentioned that money invested in Tsingtao was bringing in very good returns. Now it is reported that a group of business men, including Messrs. S. Asano, F. Watanabe, and T. Hashimoto, are organizing a land and building company in the Shantung port with a capital of Y.1,000,000.

Mr. F. D. Burton, of the Shanghai Gas Co., has left for home to volunteer for active service. Mr. Burton, who was a non-commissioned officer in Canada and has seen some war service, although above the age limit, hopes to obtain a commission and carries a letter from Sir John Jordan to the War Office. Mrs. Burton has volunteered for Red Cross work, and accompanies her husband.

With regard to the order for railway carriages by the Russian Government, which has been a subject of communication between Japan and Russia for some time (says the *N.C. Daily News*), the South Manchuria Railway Company has now accepted a contract for the supply of 1,500 carriages. It is proposed to enlarge the Company's factory at Dairen so that it may be enabled to turn out 500 carriages every month. The total cost of the order is estimated at Y.30,000,000, and most of the materials will have to be imported.

There has been recently a noticeable influx of Germans to this port, writes the *Chung correspondent of the N.C. Daily News*. They did not remain longer, however, than to repack their baggage, and they then, along with one or two unemployed Germans from here, went west. There were in all fifteen of them, and amongst the members of our foreign community there has been much speculation as to the business on which they are bent. Their travelling was facilitated by an official notification of their arrival. We shall probably hear more of their activity in Szechuen later.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the above will be held to-day. The Orders of the Day are as follow:—

First reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to companies."

First reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to importation and exportation."

Second reading of the Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, and to make further provision for the constitution of the Full Court."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1909, and for purposes connected therewith."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Chinese Passenger Ships" as defined by the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally."

THE VACANCY ON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We understand that the successor to the late Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council, will not be elected until the return to the Colony of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber, who will assume the office of Chairman in the interim. Four names are mentioned in connection with the vacancy, namely those of Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. W. Dickinson. We understand that Mr. C. Montague Ede was approached to offer himself as a candidate but declined. The conditions governing the selection of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce are prescribed in a special set of rules. A full meeting of the Chamber has to be summoned, and nominations need not be confined to the members of the Chamber itself. In the event of any member of the outside public being chosen, he attends the meetings of the Chamber *ex-officio*.

THE WAR.

GREEK REPLY TO ENTENTE.

REFUSAL OF MILITARY RESTRICTIONS.

BELGIAN COAST BOMBARDED.

SERBIAN REFUGEES' PRIVATIONS.

SWEDEN URGED TO ABANDON NEUTRALITY.

LORD KITCHENER'S RECEPTION IN GALLIPOLI.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEK REPLY TO ENTENTE. REFUSAL OF MILITARY RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, November 30th.

The Greek reply to the Entente Powers declares that Greece will maintain neutrality so long as her sovereign rights are not infringed and no restrictions of a military character are imposed. It contends that with Salonika and its railway connections in the hands of the Allies the Greek forces will be deprived of their only provisioning base.

Nevertheless both parties are hopeful of a satisfactory result.

PITIFUL PLIGHT OF SERBIAN REFUGEES.

PRIVATIONS OF A NISH PARTY.

SALONIKA, November 30th.

The country is covered with deep snow. A party in charge of the British Vice-Consul at Nish arrived on the 29th inst., after a trying journey through Albania owing to the lack of conveyance. The party, which included ladies, had to walk for nine days over snowed mountains and frightful roads, and finally arrived at Dibra, where they managed to procure carriages. The Vice-Consul says that the roads leading out of Serbia to the south-west are crowded with refugees and columns of troops. Many must succumb before they find refuge in Greek territory. A large number of refugees, many of whom are destitute, are continually arriving here. Help is urgently needed.

SERBIANS' ARTILLERY.

MOUNTAIN GUNS RETAINED AND HEAVY GUNS DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, November 30th.

A Bulgarian communiqué admits that the Serbians have destroyed their heavy and field-guns, but still retain their mountain guns.

AUSTRIANS AT RUSTCHUK.

LONDON, November 30th.

A telegram from Bukharest says that three Austrian regiments are arriving at Rustchuk, on the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier, south of Bukharest.

PLIGHT OF MONASTIR.

NO NEWS OF BULGARIAN OCCUPATION.

SALONIKA, November 30th.

The civilians have evacuated Monastir, but so far there is no news of Bulgarian occupation.

Snow is still falling in the Balkans.

LORD KITCHENER AND BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

ASPECT OF GERMAN POLITICAL COUP.

LONDON, November 30th.

Lord Kitchener is reported to have remarked, says the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Agency, that "Germany's Balkan campaign does not constitute a military operation; it presents the aspect of a political coup."

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, November 30th.

The steamer *Dottel* has been sunk.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SUBMARINE'S BACK BROKEN.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S FEAT.

LONDON, November 30th.

The Admiralty announces that it was Flight Sub-Lieutenant Biney, accompanied by a French officer, who, while patrolling the Belgian coast on Sunday, bombed a German submarine, which sank in a few minutes, its back being broken.

GERMAN ALBATROSS DESTROYED.

LONDON, November 30th.

The Admiralty announces that Flight-Lieutenant Ferrand, in a seaplane, shot down a German Albatross off Ostend. The Albatross sank.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALL QUIET.

PARIS, November 30th.

To-day's communiqué says there is nothing to report.

GRENADE FIGHTING IN VARIOUS SECTORS.

PARIS, December 1st.

A communiqué says the day was snowy and foggy, with a thaw in Champagne. With the exception of the usual cannonade on the whole front, only grenade fighting has been reported in the Artois region, at Loos, and in Alsace.

BELGIAN COAST BOMBARDED.

AMSTERDAM, November 30th.

News from the frontier says that a British Squadron to-day bombarded the coast from Zeebrugge to Ostend.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TERRIFIC ARTILLERY HAMMERING CONTINUES.

ROME, December 1st.

The terrific artillery hammering continues uninterrupted in the Trentino, where, a Rome communiqué says, the barracks and railway station at Levico were bombed.

Enemy columns in Carnia were caught by our artillery and shelled to pieces.

Violent counter-attacks against the Italians' new positions in Montenero failed.

There was a slight Italian advance near Gorizia, where the sternest fighting is proceeding. The Italians have reached the outskirts of San Martino, in Carso. Altogether 264 prisoners were taken.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESULTORY FIGHTING IN WEST.

PETROGRAD, December 1st.

A communiqué reports desultory fighting in the regions of Riga and Pinsk and along the Styr. There was slight activity in the Caucasus.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

SALONIKA, November 30th.

Three Cretans claim to have dynamited a German submarine in a Cretan bay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO GALLIPOLI.

WITHIN 20 YARDS OF TURKISH TRENCHES.

LONDON, November 30th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Dardanelles says that Lord Kitchener visited Mudros, Cape Helles, and Anzac, and conferred with General Munro. The visits were a surprise, but the news spread like wildfire. The soldiers rushed from their dugouts and ran to the beach. The spontaneous cheering accorded the War Minister by the Dominion troops was magnificent.

Lord Kitchener said how much the King appreciated the splendid services of the men. Then, with General Birdwood, he strode up very steep paths along the firing line. He looked very healthy, and was most cheery. He spoke to the men in the trenches everywhere, showing danger. Once he was within 20 yards of the Turks. His lordship met all the higher Australian officers and obtained a thorough grasp of the position. His visit inspired the troops.

LORD KITCHENER BACK IN LONDON.

PARIS, November 30th.

Lord Kitchener had a prolonged interview with M. Briand, the French Premier, after which he left for London.

Lord Kitchener has arrived in London.

BRITAIN'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

SPEECH BY MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, December 1st.

Mr. Bonar Law, at the banquet of the Scottish Corporation, referring to enemy assertions that Great Britain was not doing her share, asked whether anyone at the outbreak of war could have imagined we would do what we actually had done? The Navy had more than fulfilled expectations. German newspapers said we were on the point of bankruptcy. We were a long way from that; our wealth had not even been touched yet, and we could bear the strain far longer than our enemies. No other country in the world could have raised an Army like ours by such methods, while the people were never so united. He had been asked if he knew anything to justify his recent expression of optimism. He knew nothing to the contrary. In the East he had not anticipated any specially good news for many months, but that did not alter the fact that his opinion was that the war would not be lost or won in the East, and if the whole tendency were regarded he was convinced we were moving slowly and inexorably towards victory.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE AND FRENCH LOAN.

LONDON, November 30th.

The Stock Exchange has been absolutely monopolised in dealing with the London subscriptions to the French Loan, which has been accorded a fine reception. The amount has not been defined, but the exchange has been fixed at such a rate as to prevent subscriptions being sent to France. The proceeds of the loan in London will be devoted to the liquidation of the French Government's debt here. The success of the loan is assured.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

ALLIES AND MAINTENANCE OF ORDER.

LONDON, November 30th.

At question-time in the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) said that Great Britain and Russia were amicably negotiating with Persia with a view to placing the latter in a position to maintain order and to discharge the duties of a neutral State. Until the negotiations had further advanced, he did not consider it in the public interest to make a detailed statement.

WILD GAMBLING ON TOKYO 'CHANGE.

TOKYO, November 30th.

The Stock Exchange has been suspended for three days owing to wild gambling and fluctuations, which were organised by a ring which is daily spreading sensational rumours.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS.

TRAFFIC CONGESTED.

LONDON, November 30th.

A telegram from Rotterdam says there are indications of important German troop movements on the Western Front. Traffic is congested in the west and south-west of Germany, whence no newspapers have reached Holland for four days. Also, the Germans are keeping a strict watch on the German-Dutch frontier to prevent news leaking out.

GERMANY INVINCIBLE.

BOMBAST IN THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, December 1st.

The Reichstag has opened. The President, in a speech, bombastically claimed that Germany was invincible on the battlefield. Her enemies were wrong in thinking to destroy Germany economically. He admitted a scarcity causing hardships to the German poor, but declared that this would be surmounted by the organisation of a provision market.

The Minister of Finance submitted a Bill for the taxation of war profits, and urged a speedy discussion in order that none might escape.

SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

ABANDONMENT OF NEUTRALITY URGED BY PRO-GERMAN.

COPENHAGEN, November 30th.

A new book, written by Sven Hedin, the well-known explorer, who is Pro-German, entitled "The War against Russia," which is full of appeals to Sweden to abandon her neutrality, has been accorded an unfriendly reception by the Swedish Press.

SIR THEODORE MORISON. K.C.I.E.

ACCEPTS A COMMISSION IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, November 30th.

Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E., has accepted a Commission, and has been posted for training to the Cambridgeshire Regiment, with a view to employment with Indian troops.

The *Times* says that when the work of the Royal Commission on the Indian Public Services finished, Sir Theodore Morison tendered his resignation, but the Secretary of State desired him to return to the India Council. The Statute does not provide for a temporary resignation, and any fresh appointment would have to be for the full term. The law does not permit a variation in salary, but at the request of Sir Theodore Morison it has been arranged that two-thirds of his salary be refunded to the Indian revenues while he is on service. The *Times* adds that as a result of the appointment of a Committee under the Presidency of Lord Islington to scrutinise expenditure at the India Office, retrenchments have been effected.

TEMPORARY FIELD RANK. FOR INDIAN ARMY CAPTAINS.

LONDON, November 30th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Henderson asked whether Captains in the Indian Army serving in the Expeditionary Forces who were doing work of Field Officers might be temporarily promoted to the rank of Major.

Mr. Tennant said that proposals for the grant of temporary rank in certain cases of the kind mentioned had been referred to the Army Council.

SIR IAN HAMILTON VISITS THE KING.

LONDON, November 30th.

General Sir Ian Hamilton was received in audience by the King.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

LONDON, November 30th.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that Portugal is endeavouring to purchase six 400-ton vessels to guard the Portuguese coast.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

FRENCH STOCK.

French Stock now stands at 64.50.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW GOVERNORS APPOINTED. SINGAPORE'S COLONIAL SECRE- TARY PROMOTED.

LONDON, November 30th.

Sir John Anderson (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies) has been appointed Governor of Ceylon on Sir Robert Chalmers resuming his office as Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir George Fiddes will succeed Sir John Anderson.

Sir Henry Hesketh Bell has been appointed Governor of Mauritius.

Sir Edward Merewether has been appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, and Mr. Richard Wilkison (Colonial Secretary of Straits Settlements) Governor of Sierra Leone.

NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

LISBON, November 30th.

The New Ministry has been constituted as follows:—Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Sen. Alfonso Costa; Foreign Minister, Sen. Soares; War Minister, Sen. De Matos; Minister of Colonies, Sen. Gaspar.

EMPIRE AIR FLEET.

THIRTY-FOUR AEROPLANES PROVIDED.

The following further gifts to the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla were announced by the Over-Seas Club at the end of October:—

Shanghai Britons	£1,500
Gold Coast Aborigines	1,500
Montreal No. 3 (Board of Trade, Montreal)	2,500
Montreal No. 4 (Board of Trade, Montreal)	2,500
British Residents in the Yangtze Valley	1,500
His Highness Mir Sir Imam Baksh Khan, Talpur, G.C.I.E., Ruler of Khairpur State, Sind, India	2,250
A Devil Bird from Ceylon	2,250
British Residents of Sind, India, through the Sind Aeroplane Fund	2,250
Akyab, Burma	2,250
Toungoo, Lower Burma	2,250
The Over-Seas Club's Empire Air Fleet scheme aims at the presentation of at least one aeroplane from each section of the Empire. The machines now number 34. The first 24 came from:—South Africa and Rhodesia, 3; Canada, 5; India, 2; Hongkong, 3; Newfoundland, 5; New Zealand, 1; British West Indies, 1; Tasmania, 1; West Africa, 1; Gibraltar, 1; Ceylon, 1.	
Further gifts have been promised by Nigeria, Gatooma District, Rhodesia; Otago, New Zealand; Victoria, South Australia; British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica.	

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. F. T. D. Clendinning, R.A.M.C., for some time Medical Officer at Kiang, writing from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, England, says:—

"I am now a Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. and seconded for duty in the Mental Division ('D' Block) of this hospital, and I should be glad to know when any of those from the Far East are unfortunately through wounds or disease admitted to the Institution. They, especially men from China, might be glad to see and shake an old China hand. I am kept very busy in my own Division, through which pass all patients suffering from shell shock or mentally affected through stress of campaign and have no time to go to the other departments of this big hospital, which contains all told nearly 4,000 beds, to find out who has been admitted, so I thought that by putting my whereabouts in your paper any one coming from China and being admitted here might bear in mind that one of the old hands was near, and by sending me a message would enable me to look him up at once and let him have your paper, giving him all the Shanghai and Far Eastern news.—*N.C. Daily News*.

Among the returns of officers wounded in the latest home papers is the name of Lieut. Colonel G. E. Pereira, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the 4th (Territorial) Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Colonel Pereira, who retired from the Grenadier Guards with the rank of Major in 1909 won his D.S.O. in China in 1900, at which time he was attached to the Chinese Regiment. Subsequently he served in South Africa, accompanied the Japanese Army in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War, and served as Military Attaché at Peking between 1905 and 1910. After his retirement he travelled extensively in China, revisiting Peking after a long journey overland a year or two ago.

Lieut. A. W. Peake, 47th Battery, R.F.A., of Shanghai has gone to the Western front.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK REPORT.

The report of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, states that the gross profits for the half-year to June 30th, including 1,335,248 yen brought forward, amount to 19,833,044 yen, of which 16,346,420 yen have been deducted for interest, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of 3,538,624 yen for appropriation. The directors now propose that 400,000 yen be added to the reserve fund, and recommend a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, which will absorb 1,800,000 yen. The balance, 1,338,624 yen, will be carried forward.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, December 1st.

THE NEW WATCHMEN.

While our military force is limited in number, the administrative authority is engaging more Chinese of the lower orders as watchmen, the total number now being between 350 and 400. Everyone knows what many of the commoner Chinese are, that they often belong to some secret society or other and that they will not "give one another away." For more than a month we have seen a great number of very sorry-looking Chinese parading the streets, and many people have come to the conclusion that they were vagabonds, but discovered later that they were watchmen. The situation is one full of unpleasant possibilities.

THE APPROPRIATION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.
The appropriation of beef on the arrival of the steamers from Hongkong having been suspended, it is now reported that the order was badly understood; the appropriation should be made from the beef that comes from Lappa!

MISCELLANEOUS HUMOURS.
It is said that an order has been given that the Seismograph, bought some years ago, is to be fixed in position and used.

The luminous buoys are to be lighted again to mark properly the channel for the night boats to come in without danger.

Taiapa is to be connected again with Macao by wire. After much money has been wasted on laying a second wire without any result the effort has been abandoned. The first line was laid by a British company, and after it had been repaired by our inexperienced men the communication ceased.

The fire-brigade is going to increase the number of its ponies from 23 to 40 or more.

An urgent order has been given for the Avenida Almeida Ribeiro to be illuminated by electricity.

The fruit and other stalls in the narrow streets are to have their licences cancelled when then expire.

The construction of the New Post Office building is to be proceeded with.

The Senado is to give a reply to the syndicates of the sweet-waters, who presented a petition more than a year ago.

The foundation-stone of the building for a primary school will be laid as soon as possible.

As most of the streets in the city do not require repairing, the P.W.D.'s employees will be allowed to take a long holiday during the cool season.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

Some interesting details were given at the Mixed Court relating to the attempt to blow up the offices of the *Asiatic Daily News* in September last. The hearing was before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yue, and three men appeared before the Court. The chief of the accused was Yang Nyoh-yen, who was charged with feloniously killing and murdering three persons who lost their lives through the explosion. He was also charged with a prisoner named Tan Kwe-fah with being concerned together in causing the death of the victims, and with Siau Meh-sun with unlawfully conspiring together to cause the said death.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared on behalf of the Police, Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the Chinese Government, and Det. Alfonsi represented the French Police, who had brought one of the prisoners as a witness.

Mr. Newman, in outlining the case, told the Court that Tan stated that Yang told him that he had been asked to throw a bomb in the offices of the *Asiatic Daily News*, whose police was not good. Yang was promised that his relatives would be looked after in the event of anything happening to him, and Yang refused to take any money because he wanted to die for his country. The party had a farewell dinner in the French Concession just before the bomb was to be thrown, and during the course of it Yang rushed out of the house. Tan, and another man not yet in custody, went after him in Shantung Road. They heard a loud explosion, and afterwards they knew that Yang had done his work. Yang was afterwards confronted by the other man in hospital, but he denied having thrown the bomb and with having any connection with the affair at all. He said he would be shot through the other man's fault.

The prisoner Yang had made a statement to Det. Sergt. Prosser, during which he said that on the night in question he came to Shanghai on a jaunt. He was passing the door of the newspaper office when he heard an explosion behind him. He did not see anyone trying to run away, and he did not know how the affair happened. The Court would hear, said Mr. Newman, that the man's wounds were in front of his body, and not behind, so he must have seen the bomb fall. He also denied being connected in any way with revolutionary matters.

F. C. Murdoch, an Indian watchman employed at the newspaper office, Det. Sergeant Prosser, and Det. Inspector Bek gave evidence bearing out the opening.

The case was adjourned.

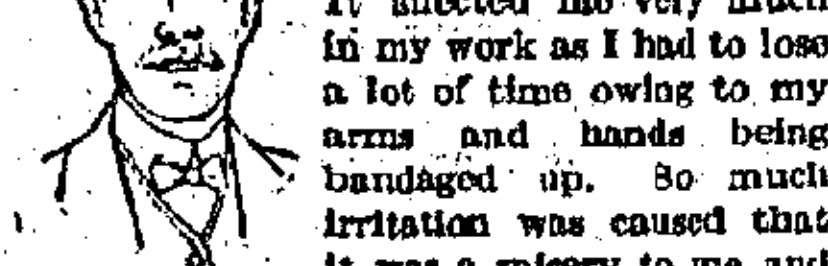
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The Wine Merchants of the East

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JOHNSTONE'S
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UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
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AWFUL ITCHING FROM ECZEMA

Suffered for Eight Years. Started
On Arms and Hands. Irritation
Unbearable. Spread Rapidly. Cu-
ticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Whitcomb Court, Aylesbury, Bucks.,
Eng. "I suffered with eczema for eight
years. It started on my arms and hands
and the irritation was unbearable
especially at night. It affected me very
much in my work as I had to lose
a lot of time owing to my arms
and hands being itchy. I tried
many remedies but to no purpose.
I spread very rapidly till it was a mass
of running sores. At night the itching
was awful. It nearly cost me my
sanctuary. I was alarmed to see people
say my hands."



"I tried remedies and took treatment but
to no purpose. They did me no good at all.
So at last I thought I would try a sample of
Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I did
and found relief after the first application.
I had three boxes of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment and they effected a complete
cure leaving my arms clear and my hands
smooth." (Signed) G. W. Taylor, Jan. 25, 1914.

Samples Free by Post
Cuticura Soap and Ointment do
so much for poor complexioned, red, rough
hands, and dry, thin and falling hair,
and cost so little, that it is almost criminal
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Sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book free
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27, Charlotte St., London, or
Potter & Co. Corp., Boston, U. S. A.

68-17

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise
swell, that when you press your finger on
the inflamed part it leaves the impression of
a hole, that the skin you have peeled, which
delays all the remedies you have tried. Par-
ticularly your knees are swollen, the joints being
inflamed, the same with the ankles, round
which the skin may be discoloured or there
may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to run
its course, will deprive you of the power to walk.
You may have attended various hospitals, and
been told your case is hopeless, or advised to
submit to amputation; but do not try the
Grasshopper Treatment, which is a cure and
restores rest to the patient. Gravel, Gout,
Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, Pains in the
limbs, Swelling of the joints, Corns, Bunions,
Aches, Stiffness, Swelling, Carbuncles,
Boils, Ulcers, Sores, and all other ailments
of the feet. Send at once to the Drug
Stores for a box of

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

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rington Street, London, England. Price is
England 1/6 and 2/6 per box.

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

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OF
MEMORY
and
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to
feed
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NERVES

CHAPOTEAU'S
PROPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve
force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia,
Fatigue, and nervous diseases in adults
and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

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Cameron
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Mr. J. Chatham
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child
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A French Remedy for all ailments of the
digestive system, such as indigestion, flatu-
lence, constipation, and all other ailments of
the bowels. It is a powerful laxative, and
restores the system to its normal state. It is
the most reliable and most effective remedy
for all ailments of the digestive system.
It is sold in all the leading chemists and
druggists. Price 1/6 and 2/6 per box.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 122, Rue
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and restores the system to its normal state.
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druggists. Price 1/6 and 2/6 per box.

THE WEST AND THE BALKANS.

A STRATEGICAL APPRECIATION. CONCENTRATION V. DISPERSION.

The necessity for unravelling the com-
plex strategical tangle now presented to
us readers is necessary to pay closer at-
tention at this moment to the wider
strategy of the war than to the military
incidents, moving though they be, upon
the several fronts.

We have good reason, wrote the mili-
tary correspondent of *The Times* on Oc-
tober 14th, in all the circumstances, to
be satisfied with the position in the main
theatres. In order to reach our offensive
in the West, and to build up Macken-
sen's front on the Danube, at least
fourteen German divisions were with-
drawn from the Russian front. Eight of
these have been reported in the West
and the remainder are on the Danube.
Others may be following, but the im-
mediate effect of this weakening of the Ger-
man forces in Russia, coming as it did
at a moment when Russian reinforce-
ment of men and munitions were be-
coming available, was to restore the
military position in the Eastern theatre
in Russian favour. A course more fatal
for the ultimate success of Germany
could not have been suggested by her
worst foes. Russia will now slowly pass
from equilibrium to ascendancy, and in
the spring her own millions will begin
to move with consequences fatal to Ger-
many, who by that time will have run
through her reserves of military age.

In the West we were faced at the outset
of our recent offensive by some 1,700,000
Germans, or, reckoning in combatants
only, by a million German rifles and
6,000 German guns of all calibres. The
reinforcements which have reached the
Germans from the East appear to have
done little more than make good losses,
and in the various phases of the fight-
ing practically the whole of the local
and general reserve of the enemy have
been drawn into the battles without
affecting the result except by way of
increasing German casualties. On our
own main front of attack south of La
Bassee we have been fighting the 7th and
4th German Army Corps, a division of
the Guard, and the 117th and 123rd Ger-
man divisions, which latter were drawn
into the fray as the fighting went on. In
Champagne the rest of the German re-
serves were used up, and short of the
appearance of fresh units from the Rus-
sian side or from the interior of Ger-
many, the Germans in the Allied fighting
fronts can only be reinforced by the
withdrawal of German units from some
other sector of the Western line less
immediately threatened. No new Ger-
man formations of any kind have ap-
peared in the East or the West for many
months past, and it is perhaps true that
Germany does not possess the men to
create them.

OUR STRATEGY.

In these circumstances our correct
game, and our manifest duty, is to per-
severe on the main front, where we now
hold nearly 100 miles of ground, and
where we have marked down our chief
enemy's centre of gravity. France and
Flanders are the principal theatres for
us. Here the ultimate decision will be
reached, and nothing in the world would
excuse us for withdrawing troops from
this front. We need all the troops and
munitions that we possess and all that
we can hereafter amass, for the purpose
of killing Germans in this main theatre,
and it will be by this success or failure
to follow that our strength in the West
has been reduced. The dissonance and the
blame of failure would not then rest with
the Army, which has fought so grandly,
but with the Higher Direction of the
war in London.

THE DARDANELLES.

The Dardanelles expedition is a glaring
example. In the writer's opinion the
naval attack, which was not per-
served in owing to causes which have
never been made public, was a legitimate
war gamble, but, when we began to land
troops, and still more when we piled loss
upon loss, we seemed incapable of un-
derstanding the consequences of our acts, or
of recognizing that the only object before
us was to beat the Turkish Army in the
field, a task which the comparative
strength of the rival forces did not
entitle us to bring to a successful issue.
In spite of gallantry never surpassed,
we have so far failed, because the Higher
Direction of the war in London had laid
on strategy an impossible task.

BALONICA.

Are we now invited to recommence at
Salonica the adventure of the Darda-
nelles? There are two aspects of this
affair, the one in which Rumania, aided by
Russia, and Greece aided by the Allies,
come to Serbia's aid, and the other in
which Greece or Rumania, or both, take no
part. In the first case there is very good
reason why we should land at Salonica
every man that we can spare, but with this
highly important proviso that we should
not weaken our strength in the principal
theatre. We should find in the Armies of
Rumania and Greece a counter-
poise at least to those of Mackensen
and Ferdinand, and the forces of the
Mediterranean Powers should be
equal to neutralize the forces of Turkey.
In this event, and in this event only, is
the operation promising, and our loyalty
to our Serbian Ally prompts us to under-
take it.

CHAMPION RECRUITERS.

A CANADIAN SERGEANT'S FINE RECORD.

London's main business artery lies be-
tween St. Paul's and Trafalgar Square,
and for many weeks past well-organized
recruiting meetings have been held at
various points near those two vantage
points, and a central platform has been
arranged by Captain Baker at the foot of
Gladstone's statue, near Kingsway. A
striking figure at these meetings is Ser-
geant C. W. Niemeyer, a member of the
First Canadian Contingent, who was in-
valued from the front in the early days
of the war, and whose efforts have so far
resulted in an access of nearly 4,000 men
to the Colours. This is a wonderful record,
and is a tribute, apart from the Cause, to
the quality of the man who launches an
appeal to his hearers which few can resist
or avoid. The Sergeant would be the first
to admit that he is greatly blessed in his
efforts by the loyal co-operation of two
helpers, Captain William Short, the King's
Trumpeter, and Miss Violet Almer, a most
valuable recruit of only seventeen years of
age. The Silver Trumpet makes itself
heard and arrests the hurrying feet like
enchantment. The lingering insistence of
"Somewhere a voice is calling" brings
tears to the eyes and response from those
"of military age." Miss Almer's gifts are
used to the full in her passionate recital
of "The Women's Part," "Only an
Actor," and "Do your Bit." A truly re-
markable trio, brought together by com-
mon impulse, for the common cause, and
great is their reward in knowing that,
however may be "slackers," they at least
are "doing their bit," and doing it well.

THE GERMAN CLERK.

HOSPILITY IN RETURN FOR HOSPITALITY.

That the world has suffered from a Ger-
man epidemic is common knowledge.
Whence came the infection? Mr. Jules
Chies, the editor of an Antwerp news-
paper, answers the question in an en-
lightening little book, "The German
Mole." He has no doubt that the German
clerk is the real microbe which has spread
the German epidemic all over the world.
The German clerk presents himself to you
in the most innocuous shape; e.g., he is re-
commended because he wishes to learn your
language or business, and as a good turn
deserves another, he asks for no salary.
On the contrary, if you wish, his father will
take a financial interest in your business.
One result of employing the German
clerk is that he rummages in the waste-
paper basket and compiles lists of his firm's
customers' names and addresses. No wonder
Mr. Chies advocates a heavy tax on all
German clerks, and reaches this conclu-
sion—
No country can, with impunity, grant to
Germans the same advantages it grants to
other foreigners, since Germans employ the
advantages derived from hospitality for ends
that are hostile to the country that grants
them shelter.

THE MYTH OF "WAR BABIES."

Last winter there was great excitement
in England over the question of "war
babies."
Now we know that this was "much ado
about nothing." The report of the
Registrar-General gives the number of
illegitimate births in England and Wales
for the months of April, May and June
as 9644. This is a deplorably large num-
ber, but it is 333 less than for the corre-
sponding period of 1914. This is to say,
the call to arms has reduced the evil instead
of increasing it. The same result is ob-
served in France.
The improvement shown in both coun-
tries is in part due to the "war brides"
movement, which encouraged the soldiers
to marry before going to the front and
removed the legal obstacles to such mar-
riages.

If neither Greece nor Rumania inter-
venes, the chances of success are so slight
that the adventure is not promising. We
might, long ago, have recognized the im-
portance of the Eastern Mediterranean,
and have massed strategic reserves drawn
from the armies of the Allies whose terri-
tories border on the Middle Sea, but with
our usual improvidence we have not done so,
and armies are not moved about the
world with the celerity of thought, as some
people appear so fondly to imagine. If
we were to send 300,000 or 400,000 men
from the West we could not do so at pre-
sent without weakening our lines unduly
in France, and it would require three
months at least before these troops could be
taken out of the lines, carried to their
destination, and be deployed in a condi-
tion to fight, with all their requirements
provided, and their shore bases and lines
of communication made safe.

Meanwhile the heroic little State of Ser-
bia is encompassed by enemies who are at-
tacking rapidly while we are still in the stage
of talking and diplomating. Such foes
are unevenly matched, and though the
French Premier announces joint efforts by
the Allies, they will not help Serbia unless
the promised help arrives, and arrives in
time. We owe a debt of which we are fully
conscious to our Serbian Ally, and every-
thing that we can do which has even an
atom of chance of success ought to be done
at once; but we owe it to be done to our
own troops, and must not launch them
upon enterprises when a cool calculation of
time, distance, and numbers shows us
that we are attempting the impossible.
There is another matter for considera-
tion in the despatch of large forces over-
seas. If, in fact, a period of three months
elapses between their withdrawal from a
fighting front and the opening of a fresh
operation in a distant land, then for the
whole of that period the forces concerned
are neutralized and are not available for
any military work. If, again, by the
time that they reach their destination the
situation has changed unfavourably, then
it may take three months more to bring
them all back again, and for six months
of the most critical period of the war the
troops will be useless for all purposes.

BRITISH AND GERMAN METHODS.

SIR J. SIMON'S CONTRAST.

Sir John Simon, in conversation with
a representative of the Associated Press
of America in London, referred to the
killing of Miss Cavell as "a horrible act
of brutality," and said that the case had,
and could have, no parallel in Great
Britain. Even in case of clearly proved
espionage, Great Britain had not acted out
to a woman on sentence of death. "No
woman," said Sir John Simon, "who has
been tried for any military offence in this
country has suffered the death penalty
since the war began, or has even been sen-
tenced to death. In this country a woman
of whatever nationality is always tried by
a Civil Court."

The Home Secretary while admitting
that in an occupied territory like Belgium
the administration of the law might be
expected to be slightly different from that
prevailing in England, pointed out that
the Cavell case was not some sudden dis-
covery calling for a drumhead Court-
martial on a field of battle. This was
Brussels, where the Germans claimed to
have established orderly government com-
parable with their own government and to
have appointed there a Civil Governor.

THE BRITISH PROCEDURE.

As to the method of dealing with mili-
tary charges against women in England,
Sir John Simon said:—"In the first place
the accused person is brought before a
Tribunal which holds a preliminary in-
quiry taking the summary evidence. The
accused is always assisted by a lawyer,
oral and documentary, is given to the
accused, who is then allowed an interval
to prepare for defence. If the accused is
a woman the trial always takes place before
a Civil Tribunal. At the trial the lawyers
for the defence have the same opportunities
as are given the accused in an ordinary
case in peace times. In cases of espionage,
where guilt is indubitable and overwhelm-
ing, the same traditional privileges are
allowed to the accused. In the last case
involving a woman in this country, the
offender was of German birth, though tech-
nically a subject of another country owing
to marriage. She was acting in associa-
tion with a male spy, and was detected
travelling to various points in order to
collect information about naval defences.
The evidence against her was overwhelm-
ing, and did not depend solely on wit-
nesses, but on documents found in her
possession, and letters written by her and
her associates. She was tried by three civil
Judges of our High Court and a jury,
and was convicted, not of harbouring Ger-
man soldiers, but of deliberate and per-
sistent spying for the purpose of provid-
ing the enemy with important informa-
tion. Her male companion was condemned
to death; she was sentenced to 10 years'
imprisonment."

CONSIDERATION FOR NEUTRALS.

The Home Secretary added that there
was always an opportunity to reconsider
the sentence. "In the case of a Court-
martial," he said, "reconsideration al-
ways takes place; in a civil trial there is
a right of appeal to the Court of Criminal
Appeal and consideration by the Home
Secretary, who gives his advice as to the
pardon of mercy. In the particular
case mentioned the woman did not appeal.
In any case when the accused has claimed
to have connection with a neutral country
we have not waited for application to be
made to us. We thought it right to give
the neutral Embassy information of the
arrest. It has happened in several cases
that the accused was carrying what he
alleged to be a United States passport. In
such cases, as the others, the American Em-
bassy was consulted, and the solicitors and
counsel for defence were retained with the
Embassy's approval.
"Execution never follows a sentence
here without a proper interval. Indeed,
there was a case not long ago when, on the
eve of the execution, a postponement was
requested in order that some further re-
presentation might be considered. The
sentence was postponed for a week, and
the whole case was reviewed in the light
of the new material. In a case now pend-
ing the accused says he wishes to call evi-
dence from the other side of the world. We
don't know whether the evidence will be
helpful, but we have postponed the final
trial from August to December. The thing
which strikes Englishmen as most incredi-
ble in the case of Miss Cavell is the cal-
culated indifference with which the ac-
quiescence of the American, Spanish and
Dutch Ministers were treated."

THE ENEMY'S DEFENCE.

A further excuse for the execution of
Miss Cavell is put forward in the follow-
ing inspired telegram from Berlin via
Brussels, which has been published in
Amsterdam—
As the foreign Press is discussing in an
incorrect and exaggerated manner the ex-
ecution of the Englishwoman Edith Cavell
for war treason, the circumstances of the
case, according to the facts, may again be
stated.
It was proved after a long trial of the
sentenced persons that they had for some
months past been engaged in assisting
Belgians of military age to enlist in hostile
armies, and French and English deserters
to escape from the country. They had
many helpers and had organized branches.
The Governor-General repeatedly issued
warnings against such activity, pointing
out that severe punishment for such action
was unavoidable.
The guilty persons were sentenced in a
public sitting, according to the law based
on the provisions of the Imperial Penal
Code and the Military Penal Code, for
war treason and espionage. No special law
exists for Belgium, and no so-called
"usage of war" influenced the verdict of
the Court.
The accused, for the most part, admitted
their guilt and acknowledged that they
were aware of the severe penalties they
were risking. Miss Cavell was the prin-
cipal agent in the plot to enlist Belgians

LYING CHOCOLATE BOXES.

GERMANS' TRICK FOR SPREADING THEIR TRADE AND THEIR LIES.

A slight telegraphic blunder, the
change of one letter into another, and,
by consequence, of one word into another,
has been the indirect means of disclosing
a clever scheme initiated by the Germans
with the double purpose of earning trade
profit and of disseminating German pro-
paganda in foreign countries. At the
end of August Reuters Agency received
a telegram from Petrograd reporting
that German peace appeals to the Rus-
sian people were being imported into
Russia in boxes of chocolate of the Cal-
ler and other firms. Messrs. Callier and
once justly protested against this state-
ment. Investigation showed that not
Callier's boxes of chocolate but counter-
feits of them were being employed, and
also revealed the unscrupulous ingenuity
displayed by the Germans in preparing
the way for their trade after the war.

One practice is to counterfeit trade
marks of proprietary and valuable goods
and commodities manufactured by com-
mercial houses of high repute in neutral
and the Allied countries. By this means
the Germans have already obtained op-
portunities of sending these goods in
increasing quantities throughout the world.

Just before the war the Germans had
commenced erecting chocolate and cocoa
works and had begun to get a hold on
the chocolate trade. As soon as war
broke out these chocolate firms found
their market closed, but by copying the
trade marks and boxes and general get-
up of a number of chocolate manufac-
turers—among others they have been able
to firm of Callier—they have been able to
dispose of their chocolate through neutral
countries. They have further used these
counterfeit chocolate boxes for spreading
propaganda, setting out the events of the
war from a German point of view, no
doubt with a view to influencing the
opinion of the inhabitants of the neutral
and Allied countries.

BRITISH WAR CLAIMS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BENEFIT OF BRITISH RESIDENTS ABROAD.

The following notice has been issued by
the Foreign Office in London, dated Sep-
tember 30th, 1915—

Arrangements have for some time been
in existence for enabling British subjects
residing within the United Kingdom to
record, through the Public Trustee, claims
against enemy subjects and firms in re-
spect of property, including debts and
bank balances held by the latter. It has
now been decided to extend the same fac-
ilities to British claimants residing in neu-
tral and Allied countries, and the follow-
ing steps are being taken to that end:

A stock of the notice and forms issued
by the Public Trustee's Department in
connection with such claims is being for-
warded to the British Embassy and Con-
sulates separately by that office for the
use of claimants, and cases when completed
should be sent direct to him for registra-
tion. Supplies of further copies of these
papers should, when needed, also be ob-
tained from him.

All communications relative to claims
should be addressed by claimants direct to
The Public Trustee, "Trading with the
Enemy," 3 and 4, Clement's Inn,
Strand, W.C.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold
Property at Sales Room, by Mr. Geo. P.
Lammert.

TO-MORROW

Noon—The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 4th Dec.—
Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton
Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
12.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co.,
Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Monday, 6th Dec.—
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Licensing Board in the
Council Chamber.

for the Allies. With regard to the asser-
tion that she in the course of her profession
unselfishly tended other persons, it may be
pointed out that she earned her living by
nursing and charging fees which were
within the means of rich people only.

Women have also been executed in
France, as for instance, in March last,
when the German Margarete Schmidt was
executed at Nancy, and in May, at
Bourges, when the German Ottilie Moss
was put to death.

The English Government may remember
the cruelties committed by Lord Kitchener
during the Boer War on women and chil-
dren. Our present enemies do not need
to protect their armies against the popu-
lation of a hostile occupied country, nor are
they under the necessity of pronouncing or
executing such sentences, for they have
the Dutch people for its apathetic attitude

RUMOURED DUTCH-GERMAN TREATY.

The *Telegraf*, of Amsterdam, publishes
a long leading article touching the execu-
tion of Miss Cavell, and sharply criticizing
the Dutch people for its apathetic attitude
in view of German atrocities in Belgium.
It also criticizes the Dutch Government,
and says—

What we should expect is strict neutral-
ity from the Government of such a nation
of shrewd merchants who are continually
smuggling. Has it now come thus far
with the Government that the pro-German
Prime Minister is the pro-Consul who
leads other Ministers according to his
wishes? Are those persistent rumours true
that a secret treaty exists between Hol-
land and Germany whereby we agreed to
protect Germany's north-west frontier in
exchange for the very problematical assur-
ance that our neutrality will not be vio-
lated?—*Reuter*.

THE GLORIOUS 29TH DIVISION.

HOW THE "OLD GUARD" FOUGHT AT GALLIOLI.

EFFORTS WHEN OTHER TROOPS HAD NOT SUCCEEDED.

[BY E. ASHMEAD HARTLEY.]

The 10th and 11th Divisions of the New Army made the landing at Suvla Bay. On the second day they were reinforced by the 53rd Territorial Division, and later on by the 24th. The 13th Division of the New Army was landed secretly at Anzac, and took part in all the desperate fighting for the ridge of Sari Bair, the young and untried soldiers doing extremely well alongside of their more experienced Colonial comrades. In fact, the Colonials took them in hand and helped them to complete their training under the enemy's fire. An excellent feeling of friendship has thus sprung up between the men from "Down Under" and these volunteers from all over England, who let it be said to their lasting credit, were the first to come forward to assist their country a year ago. The 29th Brigade of the 10th Division also fought at Anzac, and later on, on August 27th and following days, played a prominent rôle in the capture of Hill 60, where the Connaught Rangers made a fine attack.

WORLD-WIDE RENOWN.

But the real purpose of this article is to do belated justice to the rôle played by the famous 29th Division in this heroic struggle. The renown of this division is world-wide, and its number will ever in future be surrounded by that mixed halo of romance and glory which attaches to Caesar's 10th Legion, or to Napoleon's Old Guard. In fact, the 29th have earned for themselves the title of the "Old Guard" of the Army. Unfortunately, but few of the original veterans who landed at Seddul Bahr are left, for nearly all are dead or else have been invalided home. Some have, in fact, been wounded many times, as the division has played the most prominent rôle in almost every engagement that has been fought on the peninsula during the last six months. I do not know how many times it has consumed itself in its furious attacks on the enemy's works, but already, I believe, at least three times the number of its original strength have passed through the ranks. It is here that you see the value of traditions, for it does not matter how young and inexperienced are the drafts sent from home and the officers who command them, no sooner do they find themselves under the mysterious halo of "No. 29" than they invariably distinguish themselves and fight and die just like that marvellous band of old soldiers—the last of our original Regular Army to take the field—who made the historical landing on April 25th.

The 29th Division landed under the command of Major-General Hunter Weston, and since has been commanded by Major-General De Lisle, except at various periods when that general has been called away to exercise a bigger command, when the division has been led by Brigadier-General Marshall. All four countries, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, have the honour to be represented in the 29th Division.

Full justice has been done in the past to the rôle played by the various brigades of this Division up to the time of the series of operations which commenced on August 6th, and which terminated for the time being on August 21st. But all mention of the final efforts of the Division to achieve success, when all others had failed, has been suppressed up to the present because the mention of it would have involved the disclosure to the enemy of a strategic move which the General Staff considered it advisable to keep secret as long as possible.

On August 6th the 29th Division was holding its old position on the left of our line at Helles across the Gully Ravine, the trenches captured from the enemy in the great advance of nearly a mile made on June 28th. An attempt was made to advance on the afternoon of August 6th to capture a section of the enemy's line known as H. 12, which had long defied all efforts to take it. The 88th Brigade, after an artillery preparation, delivered a most gallant assault over ground devoid of cover. In spite of all efforts the attack did not succeed for the Tanks, dug in with their usual skill, had suffered but little from the preliminary artillery preparation. In consequence, the Hampshire and Worcestershire Regiments suffered severely. While the landing at Suvla Bay and the great advance from Anzac were taking place, the 29th Division held its ground and successfully repulsed several attacks from the Turks.

THE 29TH'S FINAL EFFORT.

When the attempts of the new divisions to take the Anafarta Hills had definitely failed by August 10th, there came an interval of ten days before our army could be reorganised and sufficient stores and ammunition landed to allow of a fresh frontal attack on a grand scale on the positions we had failed to capture in the first surprise. It was then decided to make a final effort to cut the enemy's lines of communication by employing the "Old Guard" of the Army, the famous 29th Division. Secretly, at night, the three brigades were brought up in trawlers from Helles to Suvla and landed without the Turks being aware of the movement. Personally, I had no idea that they had arrived on the new battlefield until I went out to Chocolate Hill, on that eventful afternoon to take up my position to watch the coming attack. There I found the South Wales Borderers in reserve, waiting calmly for the hour which would once again see them launched against their old and formidable foe. In my accounts which have appeared in the Press of the events of this memorable August 21st the chief credit has been given to the newly-arrived Yeomanry,

GREECE AND SERBIA.

IMPORTANT TREATY RIGHTS.

The Government journal, *Patrie*, publishes the statement that Greece had no right to oppose the passage through Salonika of Franco-British troops to Serbia. It then proceeds to give the reason for this statement, quoting certain clauses from an unpublished Greco-Serbian treaty, the most important of which is that Greece assumes the obligation to give military aid to Serbia, not only against a Balkan State, but against any other State.

Greece, the journal says, was obliged to give this military aid to her Ally from the time of Austria's declaration of war on Serbia. If she had not fulfilled this obligation it was only because her Ally considered she was doing her an equal service by guarding for her her railway communications with Salonika.

If Greece had refused passage through Salonika to Franco-British troops, she would thereby have been violating her treaty obligations, and the Entente Powers would have been justified in a resort to force, not by the right of their might, but by the rights arising out of the Greco-Serbian treaty.

SIKHS IN SHANGHAI.

EXPRESS LOYALTY TO BRITISH RAJ.

On the occasion of the anniversary of Guru Nanak Singh's birthday, in the Sikh Gurdwara, Shanghai, and in the presence of a large and representative Sikh congregation, the following resolution was passed unanimously with the request that the same should be conveyed to H.M. Consul-General:

"All true Sikhs in Shanghai desire to express their loyalty to the British Raj and will devote their energies and means to assist the British Government. The bad characters now in Shanghai, and those endeavouring to annoy the Government in India, are not true Sikhs, and this meeting of Sikhs pledges itself to assist in felling the efforts of these bad characters. It will assist the British Consul-General and the Police in arresting these bad characters."—*N. C. Daily News*.

because they were the only corps which the censor allowed to be mentioned, all reference to the 29th and other divisions being taken out for reasons I have already stated. But in reality the 2nd Mounted Division of Yeomanry were held in reserve behind Lala Baba until late in the afternoon, and they only came into action after the repeated efforts of the 88th and 87th Brigades of the 29th Division had failed to shake the enemy's defence. The Yeomanry deserve every credit for the magnificent manner in which they behaved when in action for the first time. They advanced for two miles until a perfect hail of shrapnel, over ground which afforded not so much as a blade of grass as cover before they reached the dead ground at the foot of the enemy's works. It was the 2nd Brigade, under the Earl of Longford, consisting of the Bucks, Berks, and Dorsets, which made the final glorious charge, in conjunction with the 87th Brigade, and obtained temporary possession of Hill 70, which had subsequently to be abandoned in the night. The losses of this brigade were very heavy, the Bucks regiment losing almost all their officers and men.

A SIGNAL HONOUR.

The arrival of the famous 29th Division on the battlefield stimulated the whole army, and showed how seriously our leaders regarded the task ahead for everyone felt that if the 29th failed then no other troops could have succeeded. Like the Old Guard at Waterloo, they were brought up to make a final effort to break through the enemy's ever-strengthening works. The division was ranged along the line stretching from Hill 70 to Hill 112. The 87th Brigade was ordered to attack Hill 70 and the 88th Hill 112. The South Wales Borderers acted as a connecting link between the two. The 88th Brigade, which had suffered very heavy losses at Helles on August 6th, was held in reserve. Our line across the Sari Plain was prolonged to the south by the 10th and 11th Divisions, whose task it was to assault and capture the enemy's trenches in their immediate front and then to converge to the north and assault Hill 112 from the south.

I have already described the fight in detail, I shall not do so again. The first attack on Hill 70 was made by the Inniskilling Fusiliers and the Border Regiment, the former against the west face and the latter against the south. Both regiments fought with the utmost courage and almost gained the crest, only to be driven off again by the enemy's concentrated shrapnel poured in at a range of 1,200 yards from Hill 70, and by the fire of machine guns. Throughout the afternoon the 88th Brigade made repeated efforts to advance on Hill 112, suffering heavy losses, but could make no progress in face of the enemy's determined resistance.

HEROIC TROOPS.

When a final effort was made to capture Hill 70, late in the afternoon, the South Wales Borderers, who had been held in reserve, were brought up. This regiment advanced against the south face and dug themselves in beneath the crest before the 2nd Yeomanry Brigade, under Lord Longford, came up from behind Lala Baba. Here they remained until it was almost dark, taking part in the final charge which gained possession of the crest.

It will thus be seen from this brief summary that the fruit of the fighting on August 21st again fell to the 29th Division, who advanced to the attack with all their old determination and dash; but even the efforts of these heroic troops, ably seconded by the Yeomanry, failed to achieve success against an enemy equally brave and equally determined, who enjoyed the incalculable advantage of fighting behind entrenchments on commanding hills, from some of which he could enfilade with his artillery those which temporarily fell into our hands. But the 29th Division has only added to its fame by this failure.

GERMANY AND HER FOOD SUPPLY.

THE GROWING COST OF COMMODITIES.

The rapidly rising price of the first necessities of life in Germany is being felt so acutely that, censor or no censor, almost every German newspaper is now following the courageous lead of the Socialist *Forwärts* in denouncing those who have engineered it.

The latest German papers to hand do not hesitate to demand that the Kaiser's protection shall be withdrawn from these "shameless robbers."

"SLAY THE MONSTERS."

Among the most strongly-worded of these comments is the following from the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt*:

"We are tired to death with the academic discussions in the German Parliament, as in Ministerial circles, on the evil of the usurious dealings with the food of the people."

Nothing of value is to be expected from them. The Government must no longer hesitate; it must throw overboard once and for all every particle of delicate consideration for the susceptibilities of prominent personages in Germany who are waxing fat on the sufferings of the masses, who are quite unable to meet the ever-increasing charges for the necessities of life.

For these sufferings there is no justification. Food is available in plenty; but the birds of prey have fastened their talons on it, and these monsters must be slain in whatever circle they may be gathered to hatch further scandalous plots.

Let there be no mistake. Unless Germany adopts measures so broadly conceived that they can be made instantly applicable against all and every one of these criminal robbers, the fight against food usury will be as the fight of a schoolboy with a hydra that develops two fresh heads for every one it is deprived of.

We have stopped England's war of starvation; surely we are strong enough to prevent the army of the usurers from playing the same game within our own country. The continuance of this scandal is a disgrace to the Fatherland.

WRECKING A MARKET-PLACE.

The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* gives the following account of the great egg and butter fight at Aix-la-Chapelle, of which some brief but quite inadequate details have been cabled from Amsterdam:

"We want no more butter and egg battles such as disgraced the public market-place in that ancient Rhinish city, notwithstanding the provocation which the excessive prices of food may cause the average householder."

Buyers were asked 3s. 4d. per pound for butter and 3d. apiece for eggs. At these rates the articles in question were placed entirely beyond the reach of average citizens. A woman, having been informed of the price of butter, purchased a few pounds and flung them in the dealer's face.

This was the opening of the battle. Seizing horse-radishes and carrots, men and women, salesmen, and customers combated each other with these missiles with such warlike force that in many cases the blood began to flow.

In their fury some of the combatants even danced the war dance in the midst of baskets full of eggs. A horse harnessed to a market wagon was deliberately smeared all over with butter, and well-dressed women who had come to buy the high-priced butter had lumps of that article stuck to the rioters in their hats, the general outcry being, "If we are unable to eat butter or eggs, neither shall you."

Eventually, after the market-place had been wrecked, but *not before*, the police made a charge and dispersed the rioters.

THE BLACK SPOT.

The same paper says:—

"We may, in all conscience, permit ourselves to count on our military and political success."

There is, however, a dark spot in the situation. It is this. The German Empire, so powerful in arms, the terror of a world of enemies, is proving incapable of securing a lowering of prices for the daily food of the people of articles of the first necessity, of which, nevertheless, we have an abundance.

This empire, which is imposing its will on two great world Powers and on their allies, is compelled in its battle with producers and dealers to surrender to their will, and to confine itself to a timorous expression of hope that they may vouchsafe somewhat to abate the usurious charges which threaten the health and the life of the masses.

These faint-hearted efforts can accomplish no good. Producers, middlemen, retail dealers, all are equally rapacious; to them the war is but an exceptional opportunity for enriching themselves. And the great German Empire stands powerless! What a humiliating confession!

GERMAN HOUSEKEEPING BUDGETS.

The effect of rising prices on the housekeeping budgets of the German population is graphically described in a letter from a "Hausfrau" to the *Forwärts*. She says that her family, consisting of husband, wife, and a 10-year-old child, was accustomed before the war to consume 21lb. of meat a month. The rise in prices compelled her to reduce the quantity to 14lb. The family's average monthly consumption of eggs has fallen from 60 to 28, for which she pays considerably more than she did for 80 before the war. The butter for which she used to pay 1s. 3d. a lb. is now at 2s. 6d. She has been obliged to give up all butter for cooking. Properly speaking, from the point of view of food values, the diminution in the use of fats should be met by an increase in the amount of farinaceous and vegetable food consumed; but, although there is no visible lack of either, the average rise of 100 per cent. in prices renders this impossible. The "Hausfrau" says:—

"How is a compromise between the available means and the necessary supply of nourishment to be arrived at? In quantity we cannot economize—even before the war we could not afford to overload our stomachs. All we can do is constantly to reduce the quality and exclude everything

WAR NEWS.

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

The *Sachsische Tagwacht* is somewhat pessimistic as to the outlook:—

Germany must carry on with firmness until peace is assured in such a way that no enemy dares in future to threaten us.

Such are conditions that cannot be obtained except by annihilating France and England, and by punishing Russia, not by robbing her of provinces, but of her heart. Thus say our German leaders. Now let us put to our ourselves the question as to whether such a victory is possible. We solemnly assert that it is not—even though the war should last another three years, nor if Germany sacrifice not only half a million in killed and a much greater number of wounded, as in the first year of the struggle, but even at the loss of three or four times as many. But... we are to hold out, all the same.

GERMANY'S TURKEY TROT.

Herr Paul Rohrbach, in his fortnightly review, *The Greater Germany*, admits with some chagrin that the German programme has "all gone wrong," and argues that Turkey is the only lever left:—

At the beginning of the war the great majority of the German people imagined that the campaign would evolve itself something after the following order:—

First of all, France would be crushed; then, our troops turning back, nearly the whole of the Austro-German forces would be employed against Russia, and in one way or another, either at the same time or later, we should settle accounts with England. Only a very small minority foresaw that the war would be decided in the east.

To-day, after more than a year of war and of undecided struggles in the west, everybody is of opinion that victory or defeat, politically at least, is dependent on the preservation of Turkey, and of our freedom of communications with that country.

If we lose that, all is lost.

"A COMFORT TO MANKIND."

The official *North German Gazette* thinks that the interpretation of the objects for which Germany is fighting is not sufficiently wide. Its real aim is to prevent the world from becoming British—even at the expense of absorbing Austria-Hungary in the German Empire!

Neutrals and quasi-neutrals should be assured that it is not merely for the freedom of the seas but for the freedom of the world that we fight. Germany's triumph will prevent the world from becoming English; nothing else can.

It must be a comfort to mankind to know that "settling day" is already within sight. England has overreached herself. Her dream of uniting Africa to India through Egypt and Persia will not be realised. Germany has no desire to make conquests for herself in the East; her geographical position is opposed to such a course, unless, indeed, she were to incorporate the whole of Austria-Hungary.

If England wins, two-thirds of the human race are for ever enslaved, and doomed to drag themselves along with one leg chained to the dead weight of that English despotism that saps the vitality of nations as a parasitic growth fattens on the life of even the sturdiest tree of the forest.

THE OFFER OF CYPRUS.

In a letter to the Press, Mr. Joseph H. Longford, of the Reform Club, who was for many years a British Consul in Japan, says:—

"The political genius and patriotism of the Government seem to have reached their apogee in the offer of Cyprus to Greece and the terms on which it has been made, and it is peculiarly fitting that the fact should have been notified to the public on Trafalgar Day."

It is to be hoped that the policy will be carried without further delay to its logical conclusion. An offer of Gibraltar might bring Spain into the war, and if a gratuitous loan of a hundred or more millions (a mere trifle nowadays) was also made to her, she might by the Spring have an efficient army of a million men to relieve some of the war-worn French and English on the western front. Holland would, no doubt, gladly come in if Ceylon were restored to her (Singapore might, perhaps, be thrown in), and if Hongkong were offered to Japan to complete her quadrilateral in the China Sea she would no doubt be willing to place a million of her best fighting men on the Russian front.

Then the war would soon be brought to a triumphant conclusion for the Allies, and our young men, who have stayed at home, might in the meantime continue, with tranquil minds, to throng music-halls, football fields, and racecourses."

which is not directly "filling," taking in ballast in the place of nourishing food so as at all events to get the feeling of satiety."

She adds that her housekeeping books show a rapid progress in this course—less and worse meat, bread with nothing on it, half the usual quantity of butter and eggs, the smallest and commonest kinds of dry and fresh vegetables, sugar very limited, cocoa, tea, and jam practically given up, potatoes and war bread the principal means of nourishment. The result is general under-nourishment. The problem of feeding a family as well as paying for rent, clothing, heating, lighting, etc., "brings a spasm to the heart." The rise in prices means not only bad nourishment, but permanent hunger, which must reduce the health of large sections of the population. According to a scientific table, the price of food necessary for a family of four persons had risen from £1 6s. 1d. per week in July, 1914, to £1 17s. 4d. in June, 1915, and owing to the scandalous driving up of prices in the last three months must certainly now be more than £2 10s.

A PEEP AT THE GERMAN PRESS.

THE LURE.

HOW THE PUBLIC ARE DELUDED.

The Hamburg *Fremdenblatt*, which has always displayed a fertile imagination, cheers its readers with the following fantastic story:—

The shameless manner in which English soldiers are being misled by all sorts of fantastic lies to induce them to enlist is illustrated in a letter from a German soldier who was engaged in the recent fighting near Loos.

This man writes that a wounded English prisoner, who was trembling with fear lest he should be again transported along with other exchangeable prisoners to the English front, related to the surgeon who attended him in the field hospital that he was shipped from England not for the front, but, as he was twice assured by the English authorities, to form part of the English garrison of occupation at Cologne. The man added that even his officers had left England under that impression.

Personally, we can add our testimony to the truth of this story, which we have recently heard repeated, though in slightly varying forms, by other English prisoners with whom we have come in contact.

In certain cases the garrisoning of Stuttgart had been the objective which the English Army authorities had dangled before their dupes' eyes; in others, the men had been tempted by a dazzling picture of the delights of garrison duty in Berlin or Hamburg to don the khaki.

The announcement that the *Fremdenblatt* can add its own testimony to the truth of these stories leaves the critic powerless.

BRITAIN'S "OFFER OF PEACE."

Very amusing is the following extract from the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*:—

Those who are skilled in reading between the lines will have concluded by this time that we are about to be honoured with an English offer of peace, couched somewhat in the following form:—

"Here, shake hands; let it be between us as before."

Such an offer may be expected the moment that the English Government sees fully that our destruction is impossible, and that the war does not lead to business.

When it comes, there will not be a man in Germany who will regard the proposal as otherwise than a typical example of English cant, to be laid by the side of the other examples.

We could make no more fatal mistake than to trust in any English promises to behave decently towards Germany in the future. Such is not in the nature of England, which is the nature of a jungle beast, the howling of which no reasonable being would interpret as sincere expressions of goodwill and friendliness.

GRINDING BRITAIN TO DUST.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* admits that Germany has been preparing for war for a quarter of a century, and rejoices, though somewhat prematurely, at the results attained:—

On the battlefields east, west, north, and south, we are now gathering the fruit of that which was sown twenty-five years ago, when the Pan-German League was founded.

That fruit consists in the mighty, concentrated, unanimous will that has been cultivated in every section of the population—the Pan-German will to overthrow and humiliate England, to whose perfidious and utterly worthless policy the Pan-German Alliance has for decades directed public attention.

Thank God for the Pan-German-League which has opened the eyes of every German to the undeniable basic truth that for us as an empire there can be no future at all unless we grind the British world-power into the dust.

OUR "COMPLETE FAILURE."

The *Vossische Zeitung* affects to be serenely unperturbed by the "liveliness" of our submarines in the Baltic, and cheers its readers with the assurance that the English Fleet has proved itself a complete failure:—

Under the lying pretext of protecting the small and feeble against the mighty enemy, England has the effrontery to land her forces in Salonika, and the pretence is accomplished under cover of the English Fleet, which threatens Greece with starvation if she dare life a finger in protest.

The English Fleet, alas! is still all-powerful; we must admit that it is even stronger to-day than it was before the war. Thus England may march in whatever direction she choose, with loud, echoing steps. There is no need for her to slide along in wooden slippers. Nevertheless, the bulk of the English Fleet has not been able to boast of a single success.

The Dardanelles project has lamentably failed, the Belgian coasts have at times been unsuccessfully bombarded by a few old ships but no English commander has dared to attack the German coasts nor show himself at the mouth of the Elbe or the Weser.

After the loud-sounding words about the speedy destruction of the German coast defences we have to-day to conclude that the English Fleet has proved itself a complete failure.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

The Cologne *Volkzeitung*, in a criticism of British military methods makes the important discovery that England is preparing for a long war:—

All the former wars in which she has been involved have shown us that Great Britain carries out her military organisation only when war is already in progress. The idea is, to permit the actual experiences to demonstrate what form the actual preparations are to take.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 11.27 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has weakened slightly and spread eastward.

Pressure having increased considerably over Hokkaido the gradient between that island and China is now shallow. It remains fairly steep from the Tangtze to the S. China Sea, however.

The monsoon will moderate to the north of Sharp Peak, but remain fresh over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.

Hongkong & New Territories { N.E. winds, fresh to fair.
Formosa Channel { N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and New Territories. { No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and New Territories. { No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1st DECEMBER A.M.

Station	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.	30.29	30	—	W	2	—
Nemuro	—	30.13	—	—	WNW	3	—
Hakodate	—	30.20	—	—	N	1	—
Tokio	—	30.31	—	—	SW	1	—
Kobe	—	30.37	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki	—	30.33	—	—	WNW	1	—
Kagoshima	—	30.22	—	—	NNE	1	—
Osaka	—	30.20	—	—	N	2	—
Naha	—	30.20	—	—	E	1	—
Lahaina	—	30.33	—	—	NNE	2	—
Honolulu	—	30.14	—	—	WNW	1	—
Yokohama	—	30.40	42	66	WSW	4	b
Shanghai	—	30.46	47	66	NE	1	b
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.47	39	96	NNE	1	bf
Shanghai	—	30.44	48	—	N	2	b
Shanghai	—	30.16	66	96	WNW	2	b
Shanghai	—	30.29	61	96	NNE	1	b
Shanghai	—	30.32	65	96	N	1	b
Shanghai	—	30.12	57	—	N	2	b
Shanghai	—	30.18	66	—	SE	7	b
Shanghai	—	30.13	66	—	SE	6	b
Shanghai	—	30.23	63	—	NNE	2	b
Shanghai	—	30.23	61	—	N	2	b
Shanghai	—	30.19	61	—	N	1	f
Shanghai	—	30.22	57	—	N	2	bo
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.19	39	96	N	3	of
Shanghai	—	30.04	64	—	WNW	7	of
Shanghai	—	29.94	72	—	N	4	o
Cape St. James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	29.84	72	61	N	3	o
Amoy	—	29.94	73	92	—	0	b
Manila	—	29.81	—	—	—	0	o
Manila	—	29.94	73	92	NNE	2	b
Manila	—	29.79	77	92	N	4	o
Manila	—	29.78	76	96	SSW	1	o
Manila	—	29.76	76	94	N	1	o

P. & O. S. N. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA SARDINIA	Capt. J. F. Jeffery	3 P.M. 3rd Dec.	No. Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, KASHI, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. E. Irving, R.N.R.	D'light. 8th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA NAMUR	Capt. A. Collyer	About 18th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NOVARA, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 18th Dec.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR.

For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"SZECHUEN"	On 2nd Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Dec. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 4th Dec. Noon.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 4th Dec. 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 5th Dec. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 5th Dec. D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 7th Dec. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th Dec. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARDS RIVER. Prices Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SEANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Midships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "ANHU," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 7th Dec., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 10th Dec., at 2 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6013 tons, Captain C. P. Edden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 4th December.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	18th Dec.	On 18th Dec. 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	7th Jan.	On 3rd Jan. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	29th Jan.	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	29th Jan.	On 21st Feb. 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
"SHINYO MARU"	(Cargo Steamer) ...	FRIDAY, 10th Dec.
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 — 18 knots ...	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
"SHINYO MARU"	(Cargo Steamer) ...	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec.
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 28th Dec.
"KIYO MARU"	17,000 — 15 knots ...	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 — 17 knots ...	SATURDAY, 15th Jan.
"CHIYO MARU"	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 25th Jan.
"DAIREN MARU"	6,000 — 14 knots ...	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
"TENYO MARU"	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 15th Feb.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.

"Manila" at 10.50 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS

MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA.
IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
"KIYO MARU"	17,200 — 15 knots ...	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND ATHOS ... About 13th Dec.

YOKOHAMA ... On or about 31st Dec.

(Without Transshipment) PORTHOS ... On 11th Dec., at 5 P.M.

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and POLYNESIA ... On 8th Jan., at 5 P.M.

PORTS (Without Transshipment) ATHOS ... On 8th Jan., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer "CANADA MARU" ... T. Suruga ... THURSDAY, 16th Dec., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "UME MARU" ... Captain ... MONDAY, 13th Dec., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "KAIJO MARU" ... Captain ... SUNDAY, 12th Dec., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "SOSHU MARU" ... Captain ... WEDNESDAY, 8th Dec., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI.

Steamer "KEIJO MARU" ... Captain ... FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

MANAGER, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	MARSEILLES	at
Nov. 23	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 3	MALWA	1916
Dec. 4	NAMUR	Dec. 11	Dec. 16	MOOLTAN	Jan. 1
Dec. 18	NANKIN	Dec. 26	Dec. 30	MALWA	Jan. 15
1916					Feb. 5
Jan. 1	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12
Jan. 15	NELORE	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	MOLDAVIA	Feb. 26
Jan. 29	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KARMAIA	Mar. 11
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 25
Feb. 26	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	Apr. 8
Mar. 11	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	Apr. 22

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon "A"	£74.	£111.	
2nd Saloon "A"	£68.	£102.	
2nd Saloon "B"	£62.	£78.	
2nd Saloon "C"	£48.	£72.	
1st Saloon "A"	£70.	£105.	
2nd Saloon "A"	£64.	£85.	
2nd Saloon "B"	£50.	£75.	
2nd Saloon "C"	£44.	£69.	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due
	YAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	ST. PAUL	Marseilles	LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
			1916	1916	1916	1916
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £88 Single; 2nd Saloon £42 Single; £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £84 Single; 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR, FOR SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KATORI MARU Capt. B. Kon	21,000	THURSDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon.
	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	THURSDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagase	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Saito	12,000	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU Capt. Tanaka	12,500	MONDAY, 6th Dec.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. H. Nomura	8,000	TUESDAY, 7th Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	PENANG MARU Capt. Murakami	8,000	TUESDAY, 7th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	THURSDAY, 2nd Dec., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	MONDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. S. Fujita	8,000	TUESDAY, 7th Dec.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 650.
" 2nd " " 400.	" 2nd " " 350.
" 3rd " " 300.	" 3rd " " 250.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	£80.13.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Montreal	£25.0.0
To Sydney, 1st Single	£40.0.0
1st Return	£73.10.0
To Yokohama, 1st Return	£150.0.0
2nd " " 80.0.0	2nd " " 45.0.0

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 772 and 1941.

